

## KENTUCKY CENTRAL D'Y

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	No. 1. Ex. Sum.	No. 1. Ex. Sum.	No. 2. Ex. Sum.
Live Livingsdon	1	200	1
Live, Richmond	1	200	1
Arr. Richmond	11.4	200	1
Live Stamford	1	200	1
Live, Long Island	1	200	1
Arr. Richmond	1	200	1
Live Richmond	1	200	1

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like  
No. 10, Harvey Feltz, 1011 N. Ave.  
1011 N. Ave., El Paso, Tex. 79902.  
No. 11, Leland L. Smith, 200 S. 2d  
depot, between John and Smith Streets,  
this list.

WCR.  
hour

TRAVEL NOTICES. No. 10, Travelers' Bureau,  
1111 N. Ave., El Paso, Tex. 79902.  
between a Clipping and 1011 N. Ave.  
Nos. 2 and 3 made connections with  
travelers' bureau, 1111 N. Ave., El Paso,  
Tex. 79902.

IMPORTANT. Travelers' Bureau, 1111 N. Ave.,  
received and departs from the Clipping,  
No. 10, 1111 N. Ave., El Paso, Tex. 79902.  
meeting for all persons, El Paso, Tex. 79902.  
Through Travelers' Bureau, 1111 N. Ave.,  
El Paso, Tex. 79902.

For full particulars, call on or write  
W. L. MURPHY, 1111 N. Ave., El Paso, Tex.  
79902.


S. F. B. MORSE, 1111 N. Ave., El Paso, Tex.  
79902.

F. H. STINGLICH, 1111 N. Ave., El Paso, Tex.  
79902.

CAUTION W. L. Douglas shoes are guaranteed, and has his name and price stamped on bottom

\$5.00  
\$4.00  
\$3.50  
\$3.00

\$3.00 \$2.00  
FOR LADIES  
\$2.00



\$2.25  
\$2.25  
\$2.00  
FOR GENTLEMEN

& \$1.75  
FOR BOYS  
\$1.75  
FOR MISSES

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
**\$3 SHOE** FOR GENTLEMEN  
Fine Calf and Laced Waterproof Grain  
The excellence and wearing qualities of this shoe are better shown than by any other evidence.

minutes is the thousands of constant wearers.

- \$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress shoe which commands the respect of all.
- \$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt. A fine calf shoe, well known for style and comfort.
- \$5.00 Toedown Welt is the standard dress shoe, at a popular price.
- \$3.50 Polished leather, especially adapted for the business man, in a variety of styles.

All shoes made to order, in any size and color.

## \$3 & \$2 SHOES FOR LADIES

Have been most successful in making a name for our shoes. They are superior to any such shoes at these prices.

For Ladies: Our Ladies' shoes are made to order, in any size and color, and direct to factory (without any intermediaries) at the lowest possible price.

W. L. DOUTLAS, Brackton, Mass.

# Sold by Jack Freeman

C. T. WELLS. F. B. CARB

**C. T. WELLS & CO**

**The Only Coal Yard in Town**

Only a square from the Court-house  
You don't have to send away out  
the report.

**Coal Delivered to any Part of Town**  
**Soft Coal and Anthracite,**  
**Nut and Lump Coal.**

Now open at Myers' old lumber yard  
 next to Second Presbyterian church  
 the quickest delivery in town. Lowest  
 prices. Try us.

17- C. T. WELLS & CO.

**DR. RICE.**

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in 1868

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# THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TITTON, - - - EDITOR.

Published every Wednesday by  
The Climax Printing Co.

Wm. G. WHITE, CHAS. S. POWELL.

PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.

Wednesday, - September 10, 1890.

A SUNDAY OF Perry county desperadoes indicted by the grand jury at the recent term of court, have been lodged in the Winchester jail and will be tried there. That means that every one of them will go to the penitentiary.

## THE CON. CON.

Kentucky's constitutional convention assembled in Frankfort on Monday, and was called to order by Governor Buckley. Hon. George W. Langdon, of Kenton, was elected Temporary Chairman and Col. Tom Pettit, Temporary Secretary. A warm contest over the election of permanent officers is expected.

## GOLDEN CAPTIVES AN ALLIANCE.

Gov. Gordon attended a large alliance picnic in Putnam county, Ga. The first speaker, Hon. J. E. Hannum, took strong ground in favor of the treasury bill, and was followed by Governor Gordon. In the course of his remarks the Governor said he would shortly place before the public the substance of a bill that would be of more practical benefit than anything suggested, but said he would not support even a bill of his own suggestion if after consideration he thought it would tend to divide this people. At the close of the speech resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of the election of Governor Gordon to the United States Senate.

## IS THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL

J. Wick Kendall, of West Liberty, Morgan county, was nominated for Congress in the 10th district on the 24th ballot in the convention last week. His strongest opponent was C. B. Brasas, of Montgomery county. Clark county divided its vote—42 each going to Kendall and Brasas.

Mr. Kendall is an able man and has twice been defeated for Congress—first by Hon. John M. Rice, and second by Hon. George Matt Adams.

In the way the action of the Farmers' Alliance in taking possession of the Clark county convention, and refusing to instruct for Senator Hazard, causing him to withdraw from the race, resulted in the Democrats holding an indignation meeting and passing resolutions condemning the Alliance.

## A SUGGESTION TO BANKERS.

We are no bankers; we wish we were. It has been our misfortune generally to pull the horse out of the water, in view of recent developments, it seems to us that it would be a good idea for bankers and farmers wherever they loan money, especially large amounts, on a person's signature to a note, without seeing said signatures written, for them to immediately sign such a person's name, and have made a loan for such an amount on the strength of his signature. We think a proceeding like this would stop any further manipulations, if manipulations are intended, and save a world of trouble.—*Paris Journal.*

## SLOW TARIFF PROCEEDS.

Senator Dabick, of Nebraska, yesterday made a good tariff speech, telling his Republican colleagues that what the West understood by "tariff reduction" was tariff reduction, not increase of duties. He had accordingly often voted with the Democrats for lower taxes. The West, for which he undertook to speak, is not satisfied with the bill about to be passed. It is questioning very vigorously at the time when the protected industries of the East are going to cease their excursions. They want a lower range of duties. "The people of the West," said the Nebraska Senator, "begin to think that if some of these infant industries are ever to stand alone their hands should be forcibly released from the start of high protection to which they cling." The limit of reasonable protection has been exceeded. "I want," he continued, "to sound a note of warning to Congress and the country."

## A DISAPPOINTING CENSUS TOTAL.

The announcement that our total population is but 64,000,000 is not altogether satisfactory. The census of 1880 gave us 50,156,783. The increase since that time is but 13,843,217. Including Iowa this figure the 5,242,531 immigrants that have come to us since 1880, we find the natural increase has been \$401,686 or about 17 per cent. This is not exactly 17 per cent, a year, as might be supposed at first consideration of the matter, but about 1.5 per cent. The increase of each year has to be added to the population of the preceding year in reckoning the rate of yearly increase, somewhat upon the principle employed in ascertaining a compound interest rate. In the past our rate of yearly increase has been about 2 per cent, so that 1.5 per cent. is a serious falling off. Had the former rate continued we should now have some 67,000,000 of population instead of 64,000,000, as estimated by Mr. Porter. Some persons think the last census was in some sections of the country very badly taken. Such persons will say that 51, Porter is 3,000,000 short in his count.

THE COURT OF APPEALS AND THE SUPERIOR COURTS CONVEY FOR THE SEPTEMBER TERM.

Yesterday the Court of Appeals met for the September term with Hon. W. H. Holt presiding as Chief Justice. Judge Lewis took the oath of office for his second term. Mr. W. H. Longmire presented his certificate of election and the required bond, and was sworn in as Clerk of the Court of Appeals. He was chosen by his associates as Presiding Judge of the Court. John H. Stuart was unanimously elected Sergeant-at-Arm, and it is understood that Mr. Caswell Bennett, Jr., will be elected as Deputy.

Mr. Thos. G. Pore, the retiring Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was sworn in as a member of the bar in both the circuit and will practice here.—*Frankfort Capital.*

## OPENING OF THE OYSTER SEASON.

Tonging for oysters begins to-day and will continue until April 20. Dredging commences October 15 and ceases April 1. The tongers will therefore enjoy a monopoly of the supply for the latter part of the season for about six weeks, and will doubtless spare no effort to make the most of their opportunities. The oyster in the Chesapeake and its tributaries has apparently had a prosperous summer, as favorable reports of its growth have been received and a brisk season is anticipated, owing to the fact that canners have been comparatively idle for some time, owing to the great scarcity of fruit, and will seek to recompense themselves by an increased pack of oysters. A number of changes have been made in the oyster law to insure increased protection. They are given in an article published elsewhere in this morning's Sun, and it is to be hoped that tongers, dredgers and all engaged in the oyster trade will make up their minds at this point to loyally obey the provisions of law which are intended to preserve this important industry, which of late years, it is claimed, has been decreasing at an alarming rate. It is clearly to their interest, in the end, to do so, if the work of destruction goes on much longer the oyster supply of the Chesapeake will have been exhausted or rendered unprofitable as a means of earning a livelihood. The Oyster-Jack's Exchange of Baltimore has set a good example by issuing an address asking all persons engaged in taking or selling oysters to aid the authorities in enforcing the general ruling law, and all the interests concerned should co-operate in the effort to put down the violations of the dredging law, which are believed to have caused the rapid diminution of the supply.—*Baltimore Sun.*

## MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 8, 1890.

## CORN.

276 farmers here, in 1889, 80,246 acres. The same farmers here in 1890, 73,032 acres. This makes the acreage of 1890 about 91 per cent. of the 1889 acreage. At this date of last year the condition was 105. This year the condition is 75, or 30 per cent. worse than last year. The crop is very much improved since the rains, and much of the late corn on good land, with good cultivation will make average crops. Generally cultivation has not been as good as usual, caused by late planting and excessive spring rains.

## TOBACCO.

According to reports received from reliable correspondents from the chief tobacco counties of the State:

284 farmers raised in 1889, 21,580 acres. The same farmers here in 1890, 17,700 acres; of course a larger amount of farmers might change somewhat the percent of difference, more or less. In my report of Sept. 4th, 1889, I gave the acreage of 80,242 per cent. of the 88 acres raised in 1889. This year the acreage of 1890 is about 82 per cent. of 1889. The 1889 crop was the largest ever produced in this State in both acreage and pounds, and has been sold at a constant advance in price, even remunerative prices for certain grades. This crop was so large that it could not receive proper attention in its culture, handling, curing and marketing. The result was a larger amount of inferior tobacco that could find no consumptive demand, and has been hawked about without a friend, and has generally entailed upon its owners a loss.

The present crop started out badly, and so discouraging was the prospect during the dry weather, that many of our very best farmers expressed the crop would be almost a failure. But general rains during August have benefited the crop beyond all expectations, and on new land, where it has properly cultivated many fine crops are promised. On the old land, where it has been tardy in growth, and are uneven. The new growth given the plant by the August rains was late in maturity, and rains during this month would seriously impair all but the early cutting.

At this date last year fully 20 per cent. of the crop had fallen before the knife and was being rapidly hauled. Yet a portion of last year's planting was caught by the frost, and a good deal had been frozen.

With an open dry September, much of the crop promises to be excellent quality. Rainy weather will make it just the reverse.

At this writing (topping is in full blast, but there is not exceeding 5 per cent. out. One or two great dangers are at first seen, which will bring the cutting before it is ripe.

In my report of August 1st I gave condition at 60 per cent.; the condition now is 85 per cent. compared with last year. Of course this includes the State, and is not necessarily true in any given county or locality, some being better and some worse.

## SORGHUM.

Average 12. Condition 76.

## WHEAT.

Average 50. Condition 77.

## COVER.

A good deal of the spring snow clover has been killed by the drought. The second crop of old clover is seedling very light, and very few, if any, will be saved.

## DAY CROP.

The hay is the best made for a long time, and was saved in fine condition.

## APPLES.

Condition 55. Peaches 15.

## GRAPE.

Condition 77. In many localities they are being seriously injured by the rot.

## GARDENS.

The drought did serious damage to gardens, but a fair crop of late vegetables is assured.

## POTATOES.

The early Irish potato crop was almost a failure. The sweet potato crop is fairly promising.

Cattle, horses, bogs and sheep are in good condition.

There has been an unusually large amount of turnip seed sown, and they are doing well.

Fair progress has been made in plowing for wheat.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. V. WILSON,

Commissioner.

The Millersburg correspondent of the *Kentucky Citizen* says: "One of the leading citizens has placed \$725 with the *Kentucky Citizen* to be 'put up' as follows: \$100 to \$100 that the Board of Education is jailed for contempt of court, \$100 even that they do not conduct the Kentucky Wesleyan at Winchester this school year; \$800 even that Millersburg wins the case in the United States Supreme Court.

## CONCERNING FARMERS.

Wheat is selling in this county at \$1. In Boyle county, 1650-lb. cattle, 24 head, sold at \$3.25.

Stock hogs in Garrard, \$3.25 to \$3.50 and fat hogs at \$3.65 to \$3.80.

J. G. White & Son have a lot of Odessa seed wheat, clean and nice, for sale.

The "Maples," near Lexington, 36 acres sold to E. R. Sparks, Nicholasville, for \$19,392. Sparks will remove to it.

John Gallagher, of Burgin, claims that his tobacco will average 1,800 pounds to the acre. He also has 20 acres of hemp that will make 1,200 pounds to the acre.—*Swings.*

Z. P. Bush, auctioneer, reports sale of John Heathman, administrator of Dr. Joe Hood. Good crowd and things sold well. Mare and colt, \$145; one horse, \$100; cow and calf, \$26; cow \$35.

A Philadelphia commission house on Saturday received several hundred peck baskets of fine Odessa seed wheat, they being a collection of a crop of 18,000 to 20,000 bushels raised on Catawba Island, in Ohio. It is said that every orchard on the island produced a full crop this year.

Ex-Senator Thomas M. Norwood, of Georgia says he is not a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Hon. Joseph E. Brown, but if chosen to that position he will gratefully accept. At the same time he strongly indorses the Farmers' Alliance and favors the sub-treasury bill. This is understood to be a bid for the indorsement of the Alliance.

Sheriff J. W. Bales continues to be the largest cattle buyer in the county besides looking closely after the duties of his office. Recently he has bought 500 fat cattle of Garrett & Bengel, J. W. Manly, B. J. Clay, Crute, Manly, John F. Wagers, James Black, S. B. Phelps, Bennett & Parrish, J. W. Smith, W. O. Chenault and others. The price is 44 cents.

For more than a week the weather has been favorable for wheat threshing, and it is being delivered freely at the depot in Lancaster, at the rate of fifty or sixty wagons per day. Mr. Marksbury, who has engaged about 20,000 bushels for shipment, has been paying only 90c. this week. He bought about 15,000 bushels at \$1.00, and remainder at 75c. up. He estimates the crop for the county at not exceeding one-half of an average or about 75,000 bushels.—*Lancaster Journal.*

There is a beautiful farm just back of Owens Springs, Miss., owned by Mr. Parker Earle who very wisely allows a man on the place to use a whip on any of the stock. It is said that there is but one old whip, probably a relic of some other owner. But the old whip is not used, and the farm does well and the animals are well kept and never feel the lash. Kindness can run anything, even a farm.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Gies, Kratz, bought for Lehman Bros. last week, about 500 cattle, at 43c. The Lehman Bros. annually about 150,000 cattle, and export more than half to Europe. Mr. Kratz accompanied the stock for twenty years, and has made 100 trips across the ocean. He says that he has seen twenty-one ships, about with cattle at one time. Also, that he weighs 25 pounds heavier when crossing the ocean, and could not like a steer. He now weighs but 160 pounds.—*Paris News.*

The price of hay in this county at this time is \$12 per ton. A big crop is reported. T. C. Hall sold last week a pair of 5-year-old colts to Mr. Lloyd, of Lexington, for \$200. J. T. Highland sold to W. H. Bush fifty head of fat cattle at \$4.15, averaging 1,500 pounds. J. H. Henry sold to W. H. Bush thirty-five head of fat cattle at \$4.15, averaging 1,500 pounds. J. S. Gatewood sold last week eighty head of fat cattle to Jas. Gatewood at \$4.15, and \$1 on the head. Jas. Shroat bought 50 head of good feeding cattle at \$3 to \$3.20 per hundred.—*Mt. Sterling Advertiser.*

The results of the census returns show that the agricultural community of this country is not in a healthy condition. It is claimed that cities and towns during the past ten years have increased in wealth and population at the expense of the agricultural classes. Legislation, both State and National, it is believed, has helped to produce this effect, and that the natural result is that the farming community is organizing now for the purpose of changing this condition of things, and in the future there will be little legislation that can be used in the various exchanges for the purpose of stimulating the value of corporate property.—*Trades Journal.*

The retail market in this city is in an anomalous condition. Never before with such favorable seasons have garden products and the products of the farm been so high. During the past week potatoes have sold at 40 cents per peck at retail; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; green apples at 30 and 35 cents per peck; butter at 25 to 40 cents according to quality; hams, 10 cents; beef from 10 to 16 cents, and not first class at that; grapes, 10 to 12 cents per pound. Now does this appear to be the fault of the retailer. Apples are sold at \$1.00 per bushel, potatoes, very inferior, at \$1.25 per bushel, eggs at 19 to 22 cents, and all other produce about in the same proportion. It is said that farming is a poor business and money scarce, but this does not seem to point that way.—*Lexington Trades Journal.*

Mr. W. Z. Thomson is trying a new device in churning tobacco, called the "Snow" process. A close building 16 by 20 feet and basement for flues is used, patent sticks with short wires crossing them, and tier poles adjusted by windlass. The tobacco leaves are pulled from the growing stalk as each leaf approaches maturity, and some 48 of them are strung on each stick and cured by artificial heat. The first cure of sand leaves, flying and trash has been completed, and the party from Virginia in charge pronounces it a perfect success. The sand leaves (that are never saved under the ordinary method of handling) he estimates worth from \$6 to \$8, and the best of trash from \$50 to \$75. The second cure of the same kind is now going on, and in a few days a cure of lugs and leaf will be made. Should the expectation of the curer as to prices be realized, Mr. Thomson's theory, which is a revolution in the method of handling and curing tobacco raised in this section will be made.—*Georgetown Times.*

The Southern Farmers' Alliance has accomplished one good thing. It resolved in convention to use a cheap cotton fabric for luring cotton instead of jute. The consequence has been that the grasping jute trust, which, thinking it had the planters at its mercy, and not believing that any substitute for bagging could be found, rapidly advanced the price to fifteen cents, has been beaten. The resistance of the cotton planters to this extortionate price brought the matter before the Alliance, which, being largely composed of planters, pledged its members to no more jute bagging. The result has been that the price of jute has fallen

three and three-quarter cents, and "cotton bagging," we are told, "has largely taken the place of jute and promises to drive it out of use altogether." The jute trust evidently imagined that by reducing the price of jute below that of cotton bagging they could cajole the planters into discarding the cotton fabric and resuming the use of jute. It was a shrewd move, but the planters did not fall into the snare. They have succeeded in getting a cotton-baling material that the underwriters have agreed to accept in lieu of jute, and they are not disposed to abandon a manufacture which the controversy with the jute trust forced them to get their mills to undertake, and for which they themselves furnish the raw material and have under their control.

For the first time in many years, the business of farming is on the upgrade and those engaged in it will be able to make something more than a bare living. Live stock of all kinds is in demand at outside prices. Wheat is worth over a dollar a bushel and every product of the farm is almost worth its weight in gold. If the farmers will take advantage of nature's kindly provision for their future crops, that their bins will not be full to overflowing, they will continue to make money for many years, but they must keep their eyes open, examine the markets and plant those crops that will pay best. Tobacco is one of the staples, but an overabundant and poorly cultivated crop will cause prices to descend in the scale until there is nothing left for the producer. Hemp will also become more profitable in the future owing to the number of local textile factories that will require all the home product. It is the duty for the average farmer whose land will not raise hemp or tobacco will come from sheep raising. These valuable animals can thrive on our poorest lands, and the demand for wool and lambs will be far greater in the future than has ever been known in the past. The removal of tariff duties from wool will cause the erection of local woolen mills on all sides, using every pound of native wool and thousands of pounds of the finer product from abroad. The future for tillers of the soil and stock raisers who keep up with the procession was never brighter than now.—*Harrodsburg Statesman.*

The Sioux City corn palace outside of Sioux City—is a palace covered and embellished outside and inside, with products of the field, corn predominating, ingeniously and fancifully arranged. Inside the palace a large structure is first erected of lumber, of a shape that will carry and show to advantage the multifarious decorations with which it is to be adorned. It is in form lofty, with broken lines, pinnacles, buttresses, bridges, gables, ornamental windows, etc. Over every inch of this wooden surface are laid corn and kindred plants in architectural harmony, in a multiplicity of designs. The corn is employed in the stalk, the ear, the kernel, and even the husk in its decorative uses. All the grasses of the field lend their selves to the beautifying of the palace, walls are covered on the outside with ears of corn, cut lengthwise or crosswise, and nailed on in geometrical figures or other designs. The various colors of the corn, the green of its leaves, and the coloring, while its artistic possibilities, developed from year to year in building the palace, admit of the production of the effects that are as startling as pleasurable. The interior work is finer and more elaborate. Here the stalks of the corn are largely employed in the construction of persons and animals, draperies and thousands of surprising and beautiful things are made of field plants for the delight of the visitors to the palace, whose astonishment is succeeded by admiration of the genius that conceived and developed so much of art from humble farm products as these.

The two most disastrous causes of fires during the past year in Boston, according to Chief Whitcomb's report, were electricity and spontaneous combustion. Nearly 80 per cent. of the year's aggregate loss was due to electric wires and lights, of course including the big fire of November 28, 1889, although there was but a little over 1 per cent. of the number of fires. Spontaneous combustion caused 7.6 per cent. of the total loss and 7.2 per cent. of the total number.

## Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local applications as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, it is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CUNNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. 12-15.

## Louisville Tobacco Market.

By Oliver & Durrett Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 1,242,312 lbs. Sticks for the same period of 3,612 hds. Sales on our market since January 1st, amount to 108,357 hds. Sales of the crop of 1889, on our market to date, 53,573 hds. The market for burley tobacco this week has not shown any weakening tendency for the good grades in any condition or for color common grades, but common and medium grades without high color, and all tobacco out of condition is somewhat weaker and we find it necessary to change quotations for such. The recent weather conditions have been highly favorable for the growing crop and its improvement has surpassed expectations and with two weeks more good maturing weather would expect to see more than the usual amount of good useful tobacco hauled, but expect the crops to be deficient in high color.

The following quotations fairly represent our market for burley tobacco.

Trash (dark) or damaged tobacco \$2.00 to \$3.50.

Common Lugs \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Common Lugs not colored \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Common Lugs \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Common Leaf \$7.00 to \$9.00.

Medium to Good Leaf \$9.00 to \$16.00.

Good to Fine Filler \$16.00 to \$25.00.

Select Wrappery Tobacco \$25 to \$35.00.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT

By GREENE & EMBURY.

Live Stock Commission Merchants at Cincinnati and Union Stock Yards and Cattle and Horse Yards.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 8, 1890.

## SHIPPING CATTLE.

Good to Extra . . . . . \$ 4.00 @ 4.25  
Fair to Good . . . . . 3.50 @ 3.85  
Common and Rough . . . . . 2.25 @ 2.75  
Good to Extra Oxen . . . . . 3.25 @ 3.50  
Fair to Good Oxen . . . . . 3.00 @ 3.25  
Common and Rough . . . . . 2.00 @ 2.25

## BUTCHER CATTLE.

Good to Extra . . . . . \$3.50 @ 3.65  
Fair to Good . . . . . 3.25 @ 3.50  
Extra Fat Steers . . . . . 3.50 @ 3.50  
Fair to Good Steers . . . . . 3.00 @ 3.25  
Good to Extra Cows . . . . . 2.75 @ 3.00  
Fair to Good Cows . . . . . 2.50 @ 2.75  
Common Cows . . . . . 1.25 @ 1.75  
Rough Cows, and Oxen . . . . . 2.50 @ 3.00

## BULLS.

Best Shipping . . . . . \$ 2.50 @ 2.75  
Best Bologna . . . . . 2.25 @ 2.35  
Fair Bologna . . . . . 2.00 @ 2.10  
Fair to Good Feeders . . . . . 1.75 @ 2.00  
Common and Thin . . . . . 1.50 @ 1.75

## FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.

Good Extra Steers . . . . . \$ 3.00 @ 3.25  
Fair to Good Steers . . . . . 2.50 @ 2.75  
Good to Extra Heifers . . . . . 2.50 @ 2.75  
Common and Thin Stockers . . . . . 1.25 @ 1.50

## COWS AND CALVES.

Best Grades . . . . . \$5.00 @ 6.00  
Fair to Good . . . . . 4.00 @ 5.00  
Common . . . . . 3.00 @ 4.00  
Best Veal Calves . . . . . 4.75 @ 5.00  
Fair to Good . . . . . 4.00 @ 4.50  
Common and Heavy . . . . . 2.50 @ 3.50

## HOGS.

Select Butchers . . . . . \$ 4.50 @ 4.55  
Fair to Good Packers . . . . . 4.25 @ 4.45  
Good to Extra Lights . . . . . 4.25 @ 4.40  
Light Pigs . . . . . 2.00 @ 3.50

## SPRING LAMBS.

Extra . . . . . 5.00 @ 5.75

## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances. It is many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

## CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SALE OFFICES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.  
LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N.Y.

## CENTRAL UNIVERSITY!

RICHMOND, KY.

## NEXT SESSION OPENS

Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1890.

## THREE COLLEGES—Fourteen Departments of Study.

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